

Hickok and Calamity Jane up on Boot Hill, to Wild Bill's "death chair" displayed behind glass on a wall along with stuffed and mounted animals, to the implied link between gunslinger poker and slot machines, Deadwood romanticizes desperation and death, which Ackerman breezily glosses as "an exciting history of gold, outlaws, and gunfighters."

Well, more than the brief period of local history that involved get-rich-quick loners prospecting for gold and murderous low-lives drinking in the saloons, much more of Deadwood's past and present economy and culture is based on the open-pit, industrial-scale gold-mining that was still going on three years ago. This is the activity, I'm told, that built a community in Deadwood, bringing people to construct both that commercial Main Street and residences on the surrounding slopes.

High above Deadwood Gulch, on a residential street where tourists never go, the roof on a one-car garage provides eloquent testimony to that longer, stable, sober but creative chapter of local history. The garage was built in the 1930s by a worker in the gold refinery to shelter his first car. To sheath the roof, he brought home from work empty cyanide cans whose lids he flattened and fastened down like overlapping shingles. This vernacular garage roof is like much of Deadwood's historic cultural resources that are undervalued in the current obsession with such creepy icons as Wild Bill's alleged so-called "death chair."

For example, a Chinese inscription on a tiny headstone in a different part of the cemetery where Hickok is buried is a touchstone to the significant role that Chinese immigrants played, in building the region's railroads and providing the labor that underpinned the Main Street service economy long after the gold rush was over. At the more recent end of the historic timeline, Deadwood

retains a Streamline-style gas station, as well as a range of building types and styles that span historic eras.

Then there is Deadwood Creek itself, where gold was discovered, setting in motion everything that produced a town here. But this foremost reason for Deadwood's very existence is now out of sight, gathered into a storm sewer culvert running under the highway that parallels Main Street. One of the best uses for the steady stream of preservation funds from gambling—besides supporting a local chapter of Gamblers Anonymous—would be to bury the highway under a Deadwood Creek restored to the surface.

Evaluating historic cultural resources requires us to consider the human values that produced them, and which also destroy or sustain them. For thousands of years, that creek was valued by Native Americans for its fresh water and associated wildlife. Then, because white European immigrants assigned extremely high value to a shiny metal, the place took on the feverish greed of those who came in pursuit of gold. Now, in the pursuit of tourist dollars, legalized gambling is reenacting that earlier period more thoroughly and lastingly than the reenactments of gunfights on Main Street.

Ackerman notes: "Deadwood has been a National Historic Landmark since 1961, recognized for its representation of the economic and social effects of western mining booms." Today's gambling boom is bringing its own economic and social effects. But Ackerman focuses exclusively on the economics of restoring buildings, and fails to recognize the social effects of the gambling boom on the community, including the degradation of the kind of values and diversified local economies that healthfully sustain communities.

"Hey, Deadwood was founded on gambling," a resident told me three years ago. "This is its karma."

Maybe so. But that doesn't mean the same strategy and outcome is desirable for other historic rural towns that don't want to save their buildings and lose their soul in the bargain.

—Richard J. Ewald  
*Architectural Historian*  
Westminster, Vermont

## WASHINGTON REPORT

*Cultural Resource Programs  
Management Council*

### **A Message from the Associate Director**

During my first year as Associate Director for Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships, it became clear to me that if we were to make progress toward achieving any of our strategic goals in the cultural, recreation, and partnership programs, I needed to find a way to encourage wider involvement in policy and budget matters in my Associateship.

After examining several options, I decided to establish a Management Council. The role of this Council is to advise me on how the strategic plan can best be turned into action, including policy, budget, and work products as well as the development of criteria for allocating funds. The Council will also educate and advise each other on the stewardship and partnership programs. It will act as advocates for these programs inside the NPS and with the public. It will advise me on matters of public policy, professional practices and methodologies for the programs, and will provide a forum for interaction among the various entities and points of view.

The Council is composed of the WASO program managers in my Associateship as well as two representatives per Field Area. We meet twice a year as a group but sub-committees will meet as nec-

essary to analyze issues and to recommend action. The Council members welcome suggestions and advice on topics or solutions.

—Kate Stevenson

## PRESERVATION RESOURCES

### *Publications*

*Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment*, by the Institute of Environmental Assessment and Landscape Institute of the UK; ISBN: 0-419-20380-X. For information, contact Chapman and Hall, 115 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10003; 1-800-842-3636.

#### **Preservation On-Line News**

Launched by CEHP (Conservation, Environment & Historic Preservation), *Preservation On-Line News* provides first-hand information on legislation and public policy issues relating to historic preservation and environmental conservation, plus timely updates on the top issues of the week, as well as occasional analysis of emerging issues. For a free sample of *Preservation On-Line News*, send a request by email to CEHP@Hap.Cais.Com. For subscription information, contact CEHP, 1627 K Street, NW, Suite 300, Washington, DC 20006; 202-293-1774.

#### **Reference Directories on American Indians, Alaska Natives and Native Hawaiians**

As cultural resource managers explore the overlapping interests they share with Native Americans in the United States, many can benefit from reference sources that provide useful background information about the range of interests and existing resources. We have the following directories and find them useful but recognize that our collection is not comprehensive and ask you to contact us with other sources. We

would also like to coordinate an article, similar to this on the governmental sources of information. If you have information you would like to see included in such an article, you can write to the Editor, CRM or NPS American Indian Liaison Office, National Park Service (2205), P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; tel. 202-208-5476; fax 202-273-0870.

*Indian America, A Traveler's Companion*, 4th edition: Eagle/Walking Turtle, 465 pages, 1995, \$18.95. Published by John Muir Publications, P.O. Box 613, Santa Fe, NM 87504; tel. 800-285-4078, ext. 29; or 505-982-4078. ISBN 1-5626-1238-7.

Organized by region and within region by state. Information by state includes listings for each tribe with complete mailing address, phone and fax numbers, location, public ceremony or powwow dates, art forms, visitor information. Visitor information can range from a paragraph in length to multiple pages, including a history of the tribe and of the recreation resources available, maps, and historical photographs.

*Native American Directory Alaska, Canada, United States* published by National Native American Cooperative, Fred Syn-der, Director, 600 pages, 1996; \$125 Library edition; \$64.96 US, \$80.95 Canada, \$89.95 overseas for paperback edition [all prices include airmail/priority shipping]. National Native American Cooperative, P.O. Box 1000, San Carlos, AZ 85550-1000. ISBN 0-9610334-3-6 [Lib. Ed.]; ISBN 0-9610334-5-2 [pb. Ed.]

Subtitle cites "galleries, Indian stores, trading posts, events, organizations, media outlets, tribal office and reserves." Information compiled from a variety of sources such as BIA, US Census, Public Health Service, Indian Health Service, Native organizations and associations. Two sections of particular interest: (1) Tribal Graphs—organized by state and then tribe, combines a historical and economic profile for

each tribe which includes the population (from 1990 census), trust acreage, address, phone, fax number, "treaty petition"—that is, the date of the first treaty signing or the month, date, year for petitions for government recognition. The economic portion cites whether there are gaming casinos, lodging, newspaper, museum/cultural center, and if the main economic base is in agriculture, fish, minerals, ranching, or timber. (2) Native American Media: An Overview—again, organized by state, identifies whether the newsletter, newspaper, is owned by an individual, tribe, organization, independent or is off reservation, and its frequency—bi-monthly, bi-weekly, quarterly, yearly, weekly, monthly, daily, irregular. Provides address, phone, fax number. The Library Edition includes pictures and maps.

*Reference Encyclopedia of the American Indian*, 7th edition, Barry T. Klein, 883 pages, 1995; \$125 hardcover; \$75 paperback; shipping \$5. {8th edition due out March 1997}. Published by Todd Publications, P.O. Box 301, West Nyack, NY 10994, 914-358-6213. ISBN 0-915344-45-9 [hc.]; 0-915344-46-7 [pb.].

Source listings include reservations, communities, tribal councils, federally-recognized tribes, government agencies, national associations, Native American financial institutions, regional, state and local organizations, schools, college courses and programs, financial aid, Indian Health Services, museums, monuments and parks, libraries and research centers, radio and television, tribal casinos and bingo halls, audiovisual aides [films, videos, recordings, computer CD-ROMS], AV distributors, periodicals, arts and crafts shops and cooperatives, Native American events; Canadian section with similar kinds of information. Two sections of particular interest: (1) Bibliography—alphabetical, subject, publishers index; (2) Biographies and related index.